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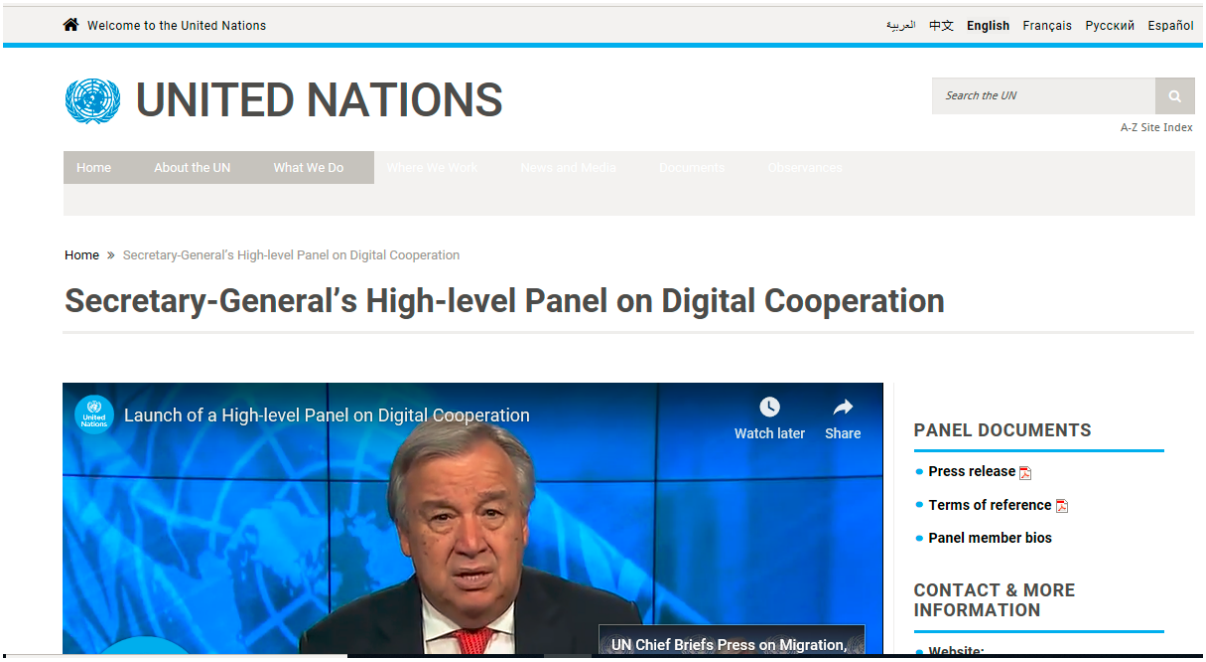
FEBRUARY 11, 2019 BY RONNIE

UN Panel On Digital Cooperation

(The UN High-Level Panel on Digital Cooperation)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Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation
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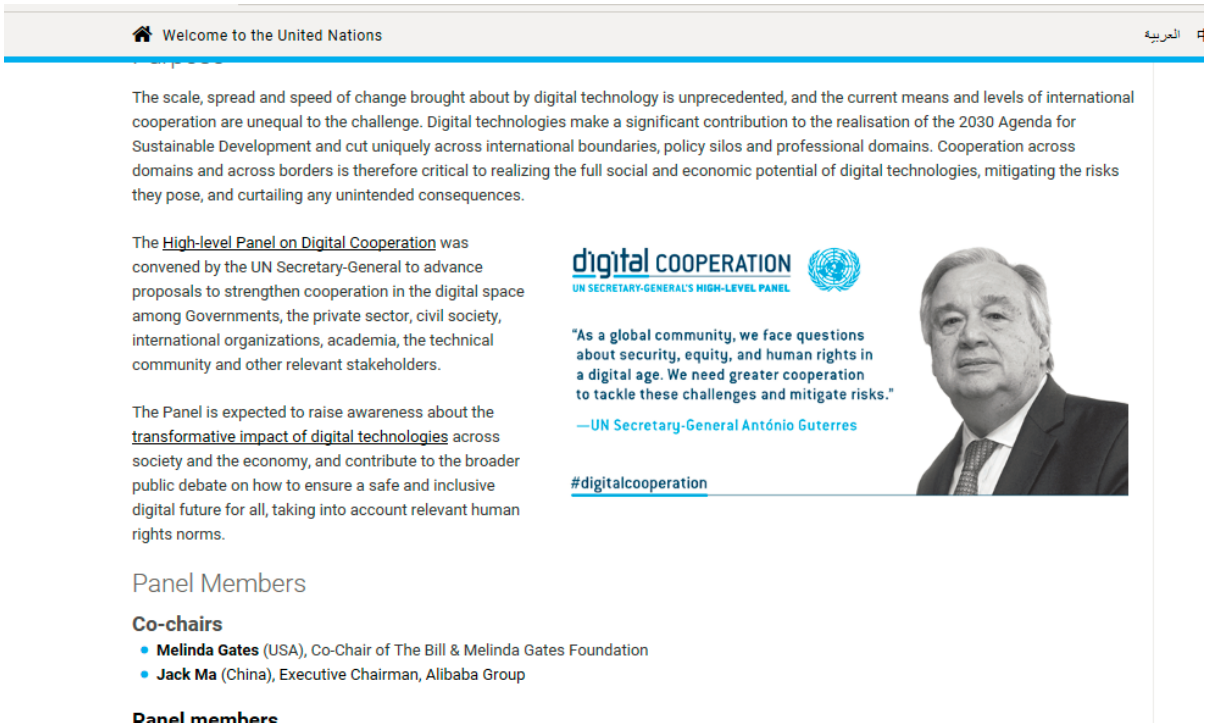
(Another shot of the panel)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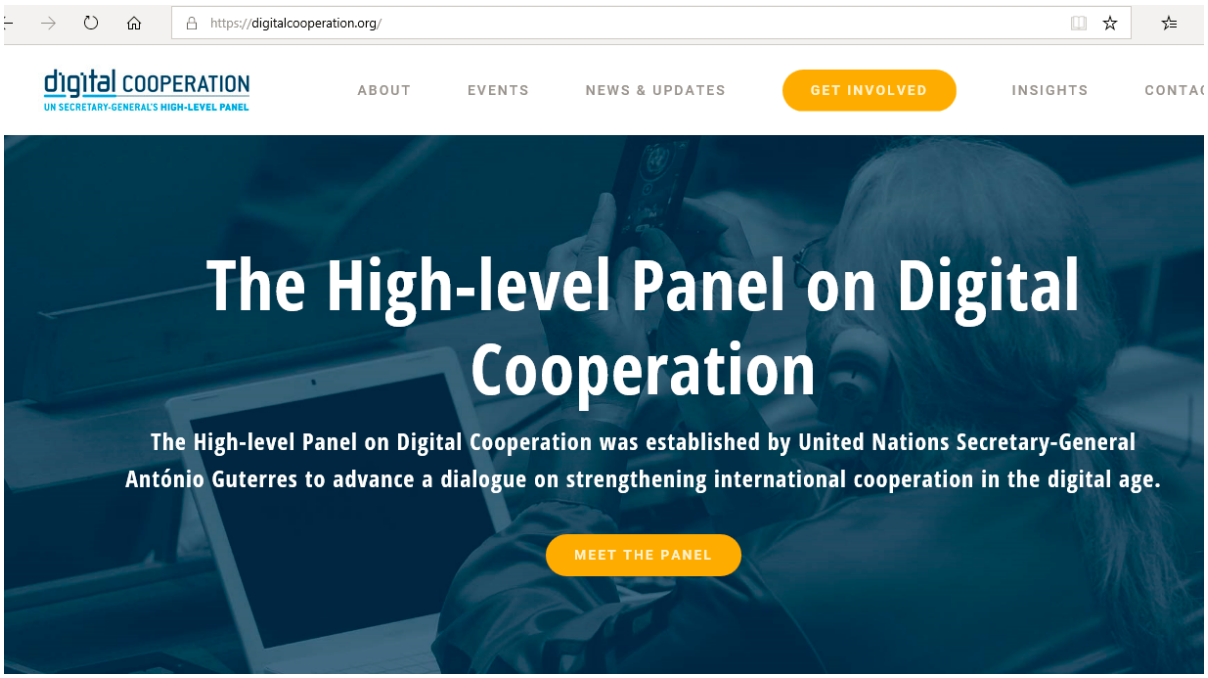
العربية
The scale, spread and speed of change brought about by digital technology is unprecedented, and the current means and levels of international cooperation are unequal to the challenge. Digital technologies make a significant contribution to the realisation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and cut uniquely across international boundaries, policy silos and professional domains. Cooperation across domains and across borders is therefore critical to realizing the full social and economic potential of digital technologies, mitigating the risks they pose, and curtailing any unintended consequences.
The High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation was convened by the UN Secretary-General to advance proposals to strengthen cooperation in the digital space among Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, academia, the technical community and other relevant stakeholders.
The Panel is expected to raise awareness about the transformative impact of digital technologies across society and the economy, and contribute to the broader public debate on how to ensure a safe and inclusive digital future for all, taking into account relevant human rights norms.
digital COOPERATION
UN SECRETARY-GENERAL'S HIGH-LEVEL PANEL
"As a global community, we face questions about security, equity, and human rights in a digital age. We need greater cooperation to tackle these challenges and mitigate risks."
—UN Secretary-General António Guterres
#digitalcooperation
Panel Members
Co-chairs
Melinda Gates (USA), Co-Chair of The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
Jack Ma (China), Executive Chairman, Alibaba Group
Panel members

(Digital Cooperation)


https://digitalcooperation.org/
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UN SECRETARY-GENERAL'S HIGH-LEVEL PANEL
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The High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation
The High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation was established by United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres to advance a dialogue on strengthening international cooperation in the digital age.
MEET THE PANEL

(Internet Governance Forum, 2012, in Columbia)

SOCINFO
Information society + innovation + development
ECLAC
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Building inclusive and innovative digital societies
ORBA
Regional Broadband Observatory
ICT Statistical Information System
igf.org/en/lacigf5/index.html
In an international meeting, ECLAC @LIS2 presented a concept on Internet governance
At the Fifth regional preparatory meeting for the Internet Governance Forum, held in Colombia, members of the Internet community debated several issues regarding its management, like governance for development and mobile technology.
(10/2/2012)
On September 24, 25 and 26 the Fifth regional preparatory meeting for the Internet Governance Forum was held in Bogotá. The event was organized by LACNIC, the Association for Progressive Communications, the NUPEF Institute, the National Bureau for Electronic Government and Informatics of Peru, the Colombian Ministry of Information and Communications Technologies, AHCIET, ECOMLAC and the Internet Society.
The meeting meant a space for multi-sectorial political dialogue, in which officers from governments, the private sector, the technical community, academia and the civil society presented and discussed their own perspectives on Internet governance.
ECLAC @LIS2, project funded by the European Union, was represented by Alejandro Patiño, who moderated the panels "Internet governance for development" and "Rising issues". In the first one, he made a presentation on the "governance" concept, which is related to the group of rules, regulations, principles and proceedings that the private sector, the civil society and governments establish for the management of the Internet. In the second panel, Mr. Patiño made a brief introduction to the specific issues of mobile Internet, Internet as a public good and the impact of information and communications technologies on the environment.

(Arab Internet Governance)

(Internet Governance, Challenges & Opportunities)

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United Nations Digital Library
Internet Governance: Challenges and Opportunities for the ESCWA Member Countries
Symbol: E/ESCWA/ICTD/2009/7
Issued in: 2009
One year before the conclusion of the global Internet Governance Forum (IGF) (2006-2010), and shortly before the expiration of one of the most important and contentious global agreements shaping the current global Internet governance structure, namely the Joint Project Agreement (JPA) between the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and the United States Department of Commerce, ESCWA published this study to support the Arab region in its efforts to develop a regional framework for Internet governance. The study provides an overview of the Internet governance evolution and debate, an analysis of current global arrangements for Internet governance and the distinct and sometimes conflicting viewpoints held by the wide array of stakeholders
Internet Governance: Challenges and Opportunities for the ESCWA Member Countries
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(Burnaby South debate. Watch at 7:25 in video)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t_hCHQnwjW0

(Burnaby South Liberal Candidate Richard Lee supports UN regulation of internet)

POLITICS 02/07/2019 09:58 EST | Updated 02/07/2019 11:10 EST
1.6k
Liberal Candidate Richard Lee Suggests United Nations Should Regulate Internet
Not everyone liked the idea at the first Burnaby South candidates debate.
By Zi-Ann Lum
Liberal
DARRYL DYCK/CP
Richard T. Lee is the Liberal Party's second byelection candidate in the riding of Burnaby South. He attends a news conference in Burnaby, B.C., on Jan. 19, 2019.
AdChc
TRENDING
Is It Normal To Check On

1. Important Links

(1) http://www.un.org/en/digital-cooperation-panel/

(2) http://www.un.org/en/pdfs/HLP-on-Digital-Cooperation_Press-Release.pdf

(3) High Level Panel On Digital Cooperation Press-Release

(4) https://digitalcooperation.org/

(5) https://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/socinfo/noticias/noticias/4/48074/P48074.xml&xsl=/socinfo/tpl-i/p1f.xsl&base=/socinfo/tpl-i/top-bottom.xsl

(6) https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/events/files/program.pdf

(7) Arab Internet Governance Forum

(8) https://www.unescwa.org/sub-site/arabDIG

(9) https://www.unescwa.org/publications/internet-governance-challenges-and-opportunities-escwa-member-countries

2. Quotes From Website

Purpose

The scale, spread and speed of change brought about by digital technology is unprecedented, and the current means and levels of international cooperation are unequal to the challenge. **Digital technologies make a significant contribution to the realisation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and cut uniquely across international boundaries, policy silos and professional domains. Cooperation across domains and across borders is therefore critical** to realizing the full social and economic potential of digital technologies, mitigating the risks they pose, and curtailing any unintended consequences.

The High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation was convened by the **UN Secretary-General to advance proposals to strengthen cooperation in the digital space** among Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, academia, the technical community and other relevant stakeholders.

The Panel is expected to **raise awareness about the transformative impact of digital technologies** across society and the economy, and contribute to the broader public

debate on **how to ensure a safe and inclusive digital future for all,** taking into account **relevant human rights** norms.

A number of questions here:
1/ Is this “global cooperation” being used to advance Agenda 2030?
2/ Social potential as in what?
3/ Why strengthen cooperation? Is this a form of policing?
4/ Safe and inclusive digital future? Does this mean that opinions or ideas that don’t make people feel “safe and inclusive” will be banned?
5/ Human rights norms as in what? Censoring of ideas? Something like a global M103 (to ban criticism of Islam)?
6/ Seeing how Statistics Canada has no issue with privacy breaches, what kinds of safeguards can we expect here?

Process
The Panel will hold two in-person meetings in September 2018 and January 2019, and will meet virtually as required.
The Panel will also seek to gather the views and **proposals of Member States, relevant industries, civil society and academia worldwide through a careful consultation process.** It will draw expertise from expert communities across the globe through engagement at existing events, conferences and forums as well as call for contributions from the general public through virtual hubs and online participation platforms. Two regional consultations will be organized in Asia and in Africa.
The Panel will complete its deliberations and **submit its final report, including actionable recommendations, within a nine-month period. The report will map trends in digital technologies, identify gaps and opportunities, and outline proposals for strengthening international cooperation** in the digital space.

FAQs

Why was the Panel established?
Current means and levels of international cooperation are not commensurate with the scale and rapidity of changes brought about by digital technologies. **Digital technologies cut uniquely across international boundaries. Cooperation across sectors and across borders is critical to realizing the full social and economic**

potential of digital technologies as well as mitigating the risks they could pose.

Why is it called High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation?

The term Digital Cooperation aims to frame discussions on digital issues in a cooperative framework; it also aims to break silos by **encouraging thinking and action across domains, and build trust among various stakeholders.**

What are the expected outcomes?

The Panel will submit a report that will provide a high-level independent contribution to the broader public debate on digital cooperation frameworks and support Member States in their consultations on these issues.

The report is expected to: **1) raise awareness about the transformative impact of digital technologies across society and the economy, 2) identify policy, research and information gaps as well as ways to improve interdisciplinary action on digital technologies, and 3) present concrete proposals to strengthen cooperation in the digital space in an effective and inclusive manner.**

It is expected that the consultation process leading to the report will contribute to stimulating discussion among and between various stakeholder groups on how they can work together to **maximize the potential of the digital transformation.**

Guess what isn't mentioned here?

Free speech, privacy.

How is this different from other panels, commissions and international forums on similar topics?

The Secretary-General welcomes the increased focus on the **implications of digital technologies for our society and our economy** through commissions, conferences and other forums. This signifies that the timing is ripe for the digital policy ecosystem to evolve to the next level of maturity.

The work of all these initiatives can and should be mutually reinforcing. Wherever possible, this **Panel will work with other initiatives and seek to identify synergies and complementarities.**

Word salad.

How is the Panel supported?

The Panel is supported by a **small Secretariat funded by donor resources,** and based in New York and Geneva.

How were the Panel members selected?

The Secretary-General invited 20 independent experts with a range of professional and academic backgrounds in fields related to technology and policy. All members serve in their personal capacity, not as representatives of their affiliated institutions.

The Panel's composition represents **a broad mix of disciplines and sectors, geographic, gender and age diversity** in an effort to reflect the cross-boundary nature of the digital sphere. Given that young people will be disproportionately affected by the future impact of a digital society, the Panel includes several individuals under the age of 35.

Racial diversity.
Gender diversity.
Age diversity.
No mention of diversity of thought. Perhaps how some person think can be a bad idea.

Contact and More Information
Visit the dedicated website for further information, engagement opportunities and news: www.digitalcooperation.org
For updates about the Panel, follow on Twitter at @UNSGdigicoop or sign up for the mailing list.

To provide suggestions or comments, contact the High Level Panel Secretariat at: digitalcooperation [at] unops.org
Bios

3. Some Thought

To be frank, the idea that the UN is actually getting together for "digital cooperation" is downright scary. Which ones will be "enhanced" by digital cooperation?

- UN Global Migration Compact
- Paris Accord
- Proposed UN Global Government
- Agenda 21, Agenda 2030
- Global Citizen Education Agenda
- New Development Financing
- Efforts to ban criticism of Islam
- Any of the dozens of other initiatives?

Liberal Candidate for the Burnaby by-election, Richard Lee says that he supports having the UN regulate internet activity. And the UN openly supports “digital cooperation”.

Is this the next frontier?

What exactly will they cooperate on? This is disturbingly vague? Will there be “cooperation” to stifle unpopular opinions? Perhaps to censor ideas and beliefs deemed inappropriate? Will this be a way to monitor and prevent criticism of Islam?

Will this be a means to streamline continued mass migration, or to continue financing UN scams like

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